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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, THU HA T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2155

DATE MAILED: 08/20/2003

14

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/394,590

Applicant(s)

BURTON ET AL.

Examiner

Thu Ha T. Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 June 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This office action is responsive to the amendment filed on June 03, 2003.

Claims 1, 12, 23, 34, and 40 have been amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. The analysis under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, requires that the scope of protection sought be supported by the specification disclosure. The pertinent inquiries include determining (1) whether the subject matter defined in the claims is described in the specification and (2) whether the specification disclosure as a whole is to enable one skill in the art to make and use the claimed invention.

(1) Claims 1, 12, 23, 34, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The "invention" for the purpose of the first paragraph analysis is defined by the claims. The description requirement is simply that the claimed subject matter must be described in the specification. The function of the description requirement is to ensure

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that the applicant had possession of the invention on the filing date of the application.

The application need not describe the claim limitation exactly, but must be sufficiently clear for one of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that the applicant's invention encompasses the recited limitations. The description requirement is not met if the application does not expressly or inherently disclose the claimed invention.

Specification does not explicitly describe nor is sufficiently clear for one of ordinary skill in the art to recognize the following steps as recited in claims 1, 12, 23, 34, and 40:

wherein the remote web content authoring operations are allowed by the protocol without executing an interface program.

a computer network for a plurality of users to access a workplace by using Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol, wherein the protocol allows user to perform remote web content authoring operations **without executing an agent program**, the system comprising.

4. Claims 1, 12, 23, 34, and 40 are unclear that the one ordinary skilled in the art cannot recognize the encompassed claim limitations.

(2) Claims 1, 12, 23, 34, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The enablement requirement necessitates a determination that the disclosure contains sufficient teaching regarding the subject matter claimed as to enable one skilled in the pertinent art to make and use the claimed invention. In essence, the scope of enablement provided to one ordinary

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skilled in the art by the disclosure must be commensurate with the scope of protection sought by the claims.

Currently, the most prevalent standard for measuring sufficient enablement to meet the requirement of 112 is that of "undue experimentation". The test is whether, at the time of the invention, there was sufficient working procedure for one skilled in the art to practice the claimed invention without undue experimentation. It is important to note that the test of enablement is not whether any experimentation is necessary, but whether, if experimentation is necessary, is it undue. An skilled artisan is given sufficient direction or guidance in the disclosure. Moreover, the experimentation required, in addition to not being undue, must not require ingenuity beyond that expect of one of ordinary skilled in the art.

Undue experimentation and ingenuity would be required beyond one ordinary skilled on the art to practice the following steps as recited in claims 1, 12, 23, 34 and 40:

wherein the remote web content authoring operations are allowed by the protocol without executing an interface program.

a computer network for a plurality of users to access a workplace by using Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol, wherein the protocol allows user to perform remote web content authoring operations **without executing an agent program**, the system comprising.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed on June 03, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive because of the following reason:

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the reason to

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include have the step of using the Internet authoring, collaborating and versioning protocol because it would have an efficient communications system which allows users to collaboratively edit, manage and authorize web content or files on remote web servers.

All pending claims 1, 12, 23, 34, and 40 have new subject matters not supported by the specification of the instant application; however, examiner asserts that prior arts still do teach or suggest the limitations that Applicants amended.

Therefore, the examiner asserts that cited prior arts teach or suggest the subject matter broadly recited in independent claims 1, 12, 23, 34, and 40. Claims 2-11, 13-22, 24-33, 35-39, and 41-42 are also rejected at least by virtue of their dependency on independent claims and by other reasons set forth in the previous office action [see rejection below]. Accordingly, claims 1-42 are respectfully rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claim 1-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Meyer et al.**, (hereinafter Meyer) U.S. Patent No. **6,289,378** in view of **Dillingham**

U.S. Patent No. **6,327,608**, and further in view of **Deen et al.**, (hereinafter Deen) U.S. Patent No. **6,351,748**.

8. In reference to claims 1 and 12, **Meyer** discloses a method for manipulating objects by using Internet protocol that allows a user to perform remote web content authoring operations, the method comprising:

receiving a request using the protocol for a manipulation of a first network object from a requesting user, wherein the first network object includes at least one from the groups consisting of: devices, resources and container objects (abstract, figures 1, 3A Item 305, col. 3 lines 26-col. 4 lines 21);

verifying a first set of authorization information (Figure 3A Item 310);

checking a file system for validity and authorization for the requesting user (Figure 3A Item 340); verifying a username and a password for the requesting user (Figure 3A Item 342);

determining an object type for the first network object (Figure 3A Items 382-384); and sending a response to the requesting user (Figure 3B Item 390).

Meyer discloses the HTTP Response but does not disclose the translation from logical to physical location. However, **Dillingham** disclose steps of translating a logical object address to a physical file system path (Col. 8 lines 33-55); and checking a file system for validity and authorization for the requesting user including determining whether the first network object is a network object (Figure 4 Item 220). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

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modify the method as disclosed by **Meyer** to include the translation as disclosed by **Dillingham** because the translation system will eliminate the need for the remote administrator to remember the entire path and exact name of the file on the server (Col. 1 lines 54-67). Furthermore, **Dillingham** teaches that this translation system prevents the inability to browse the server's physical files and directories from a remote computer over the Internet.

Furthermore, **Meyer** discloses checking a file system for validity and authorization for the requesting user. **Meyer** does not expressly include determining whether the first network object is a network object. However, this feature is deemed to be obvious from the **Meyer** system as col. 5 lines 20-32 teaches that the administration can browse and select a number of network objects and its respective identification information. Therefore, the object must be verified to determine whether the requested/selected object is that first object before identification information is displayed.

Meyer and Dillingham do not explicitly teach the using the Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol and wherein the remote web content authoring operations are allowed by the protocol without executing an interface program. **Deen** teaches the step of using the Internet authoring, collaborating and versioning protocol and wherein the remote web content authoring operations are allowed by the protocol without executing an interface program (abstract, col. 1 lines 58-col. 2 lines 24). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of **Meyer, Dillingham and Deen** to have the step of using the Internet authoring, collaborating and versioning protocol because it

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would have an efficient communications system which allows users to collaboratively edit, manage and authorize web content or files on remote web servers.

9. In reference to claim 23, **Meyer** discloses a system for manipulating network objects by using protocol that allows a user to perform remote web content authoring operations, the system comprising:

- a web server (Figure 1 Item 116); a work station connected to the web server by an Internet connection (Figure 1 Items 102-108);

- at least one network server connected to the web server (Col. 3 lines 40-45);

- at least one storage system connected to the web server (Figure 1 Item 112);

- means for receiving a request using the protocol for a manipulation of a first network object from the work station, wherein the first network object includes at least one from the group consisting of devices, resources and container objects (abstract, figures 1, 3A Item 305, col. 3 lines 25-col. 4 lines 21);

- means for verifying a first set of authorization information (Figure 3A Item 310);

- means for checking for validity and authorization for a requesting user (Figure 3A Item 340);

- means for verifying a username and a password for the requesting user (Figure 3A Item 342);

- means for determining an object type for the first network object (Figure 3A Item 382 and 384); and

- means for sending a response to the requesting user (Figure 3B Item 390).

Meyer discloses the HTTP Response but does not disclose the means for translating a logical Uniform Resource Locator to the storage system. However, **Dillingham** disclose steps of translating logical Uniform Resource Locator to the storage system (Col. 8 lines 33-55); and checking a file system for validity and authorization for the requesting user including determining whether the first network object is a network object (Figure 4 Item 220). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method as disclosed by **Meyer** to include the translation as disclosed by **Dillingham** because the translation system will eliminate the need for the remote administrator to remember the entire path and exact name of the file on the server (Col. 1 lines 54-67). Furthermore, **Dillingham** teaches that this translation system prevents the inability to browse the server's physical files and directories from a remote computer over the Internet.

Furthermore, **Meyer** discloses checking a file system for validity and authorization for the requesting user. **Meyer** does not expressly include determining whether the first network object is a network object. However, this feature is deemed to be obvious from the **Meyer** system as col. 5 lines 20-32 teaches that the administration can browse and select a number of network objects and its respective identification information. Therefore, the object must be verified to determine whether the requested/selected object is that first object before identification information is displayed.

Meyer and Dillingham do not explicitly teach the using the Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol, and wherein the remote web content authoring operations are allowed by the protocol without executing an interface program. **D en**

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teaches the step of using the Internet authoring, collaborating and versioning protocol and wherein the remote web content authoring operations are allowed by the protocol without executing an interface program (abstract, col. 1 lines 58-col. 2 lines 24). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of **Meyer, Dillingham and Deen** to have the step of using the Internet authoring, collaborating and versioning protocol because it would have an efficient communications system which allows users to collaboratively edit, manage and authorize web content or files on remote web servers.

10. In reference to claim 34, **Meyer** discloses a method for manipulating network objects by using Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol, wherein the protocol allows a user to perform remote web content authoring operations, the method comprising:

receiving a request using the protocol for a manipulation of a first network object from a requesting user (abstract, figures 1, 3A Item 305, col. 3 lines 25-col. 4 lines 21);

verifying a first set of authorization information (Figure 3A Item 310);

checking a file system for validity and authorization for the requesting user, wherein the first network object includes at least one from the group consisting of: devices, resources and container objects (Figure 3A Item 340);

verifying a username and a password for the requesting user (Figure 3A Item 342);

returning a first error message if requesting user is unauthorized to access the first network object (Figure 3A Item 346);

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determining an object type for the first network object (Figure 3A Item 382 and 384);
sending a response to the requesting user (Figure 3B Item 390);
navigating a context menu for a plurality of screens that allow modification of the set of attributes of the first network object (Figure 5 and 6); and
modifying a set of attributes of the first network object by modifying a set of fields on a screen of a subset of the set of attributes (Figure 6 and 7).

Meyer discloses the HTTP Response but does not disclose the means for translating a logical object address to a physical file system path. However, **Dillingham** disclose steps of translating logical object address to a physical file system path (Col. 8 lines 33-55); and checking a file system for validity and authorization for the requesting user including determining whether the first network object is a network object (Figure 4 Item 220). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method as disclosed by **Meyer** to include the translation as disclosed by **Dillingham** because the translation system will eliminate the need for the remote administrator to remember the entire path and exact name of the file on the server (Col. 1 lines 54-67). Furthermore, **Dillingham** teaches that this translation system prevents the inability to browse the server's physical files and directories from a remote computer over the Internet.

Furthermore, **Meyer** discloses checking a file system for validity and authorization for the requesting user. **Meyer** does not expressly include determining whether the first network object is a network object. However, this feature is deemed to be inherent from the **Meyer** system as col. 5 lines 20-32 teaches that the administration can browse

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and select a number of network objects and its respective identification information.

Therefore, the object must be verified to determine whether the requested/selected object is that first object before identification information is displayed.

Meyer and Dillingham do not explicitly teach the using the Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol and wherein the remote web content authoring operations are allowed by the protocol without executing an interface program. **Deen** teaches the step of using the Internet authoring, collaborating and versioning protocol and wherein the remote web content authoring operations are allowed by the protocol without executing an interface program (abstract, col. 1 lines 58-col. 2 líneas 24). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of **Meyer, Dillingham and Deen** to have the step of using the Internet authoring, collaborating and versioning protocol because it would have an efficient communications system which allows users to collaboratively edit, manage and authorize web content or files on remote web servers.

11. In reference to claim 40, **Meyer** discloses a computer network for a plurality of users to access a workplace by using an Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol, wherein the protocol allows user to perform remote web content authoring operations without executing an agent program, the system comprising:

a plurality of network computer servers within the computer network (Col. 3 lines 40-45);

a plurality of network computer workstations within the computer network and connected to at least one of the plurality of network computer servers (Figure 1 Items 102 -108);

a file system, network directory, and printing subsystem on the computer network and accessible by the plurality of users by the protocol (Figure 2 Item 215);

a security system that provides an authentication process in order to allow access to the plurality of users to the file system, network directory, and printing subsystem (Figure 3A); and

a graphical user interface using the protocol for viewing the file system, network directory and printing subsystem as the workplace, and providing the plurality of users the ability to manipulate the file system, network directory and printing subsystem and the ability to run a plurality of network applications within the file system and network directory portions of the subsystem (Abstract and Figure 5).

Meyer and Dillingham do not explicitly teach the using the Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol. **Deen** teaches the step of using the Internet authoring, collaborating and versioning protocol (abstract, col. 1 lines 58-col. 2 lines 24. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of **Meyer, Dillingham and Deen** to have the step of using the Internet authoring, collaborating and versioning protocol because it would have an efficient communications system which allows users to collaboratively edit, manage and authorize web content or files on remote web servers.

12. In reference to claim 2, 22, and 33, **Meyer and Dillingham** together disclose method of claim 1, 12, and 23. Further **Meyer** discloses wherein the manipulation of the first network object includes changing a set of attributes of the first network object (Col. 6 lines 1-22).

13. In reference to claim 3, 13, and 24, **Meyer and Dillingham** together disclose the method of claim 1, 12 and 23. **Meyer** does not disclose verifying that the first object is found. However, **Dillingham** discloses a step of verifying that the first network object is found (Col. 5 lines 51-55 and Figure 3 Item 112-114 and Figure 4 Item 220-222). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method as disclosed by **Meyer** to include the verification because proper error trapping offers an extra layer of verification thereby resulting in a more efficient and robust system.

14. In reference to claim 4, 14, and 25, **Meyer and Dillingham** together disclose the method of claim 3, 13, 24. **Meyer** does not disclose the step of returning a second error message if the first network object is not found. However, **Dillingham** discloses the step of returning a second error message if the first network object is not found. (Col. 7 lines 59-65 and Figure 4 Item 220-222). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method as disclosed by **Meyer** to include the second error message because proper

error trapping offers an extra layer of verification. More importantly, the error message provides informational feedback for the user.

15. In reference to claim 10, 20, and 31, **Meyer and Dillingham** together disclose the method of claim 1, 12, and 23. **Meyer** further includes modifying a set of attributes of the first network object by modifying a set of fields on a screen of a subset of the set of attributes (Figure Col. 6 lines 20-59 and Figure 6).

16. In reference to claim 11, 21 and 33, **Meyer and Dillingham** together disclose the method of claim 10, 20, and 31. **Meyer** further includes navigating a context menu for a plurality of screens that allow modification of the set of attributes of the first network object (Figure 5).

17. In reference to claim 41, **Meyer** discloses the computer network of claim 40 wherein the computer network is a global Internet network and the file and directory subsystem is within an intranet network (Figure 1).

18. In reference to claim 42, **Meyer and Dillingham** together disclose the computer network of claim 40. **Meyer** further teaches where the graphical user interface is a web browser (Abstract).

19. Claims 5-6, 15-16, 26-27, and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Meyer, Dillingham and Deen** as applied to claim 1, 12, 23, and 34 above, and further in view of **Shrader et al.**, (hereinafter Shrader) U.S. Patent No. **6,195,097**.

20. In reference to claim 5, 15, 26, and 35, **Meyer and Dillingham** together disclose the method of claim 1, 12, 23, and 34. **Meyer** discloses a variety of activities performed through the web browser including file system browsing, process viewing and modifications of network objects (Col. 6 lines 1-22). **Meyer and Dillingham** both do not disclose assigning new rights to the first network object. However, **Shrader** discloses a web-based distributed computing environment to administer and manage computer resources. **Shrader** also disclose that network administrators can modify the security attributes, such as system privileges, of an object (Col. 4 lines 5-21). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method as disclosed by **Meyer and Dillingham** to include the feature of assigning new rights to the first network object because assigning user's rights is a network administrative task similar to file system browsing and process viewing. The need for network administrator to configuring network objects easily, securely and quickly from a remote secure web browser is just as important as for an administrator to assign user's rights.

21. In reference to claim 6, 16, 27 and 36, **M y r and Dillingham** together disclose the method of claim 5, 15, 26, and 35. **Meyer and Dillingham** do not disclose wherein the new rights for the first network object are for a second network object. However, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that two objects can have the same set of rights. Two objects can be configured with the same security privileges using the **Shrader** system. Therefore, claim 6, 16, 27, and 36 are rejected until the same rationale as claims 5, 15, 26 and 35.

22. Claims 7-9, 17-19, 28-30, and 37-39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Meyer and Dillingham, Deen and Shrader** as applied to claims 5, 7, 15, 17, 26, 27, 35, and 37 above and further in view of **Smith II et al.**, (hereinafter Smith II) U.S. Patent No. **5,884,298**.

23. In reference to claim 7, 17, 28, and 37, **Meyer, Dillingham and Shrader** together discloses the method of claim 5, 15, 26, and 35. However, **Meyer, Dillingham and Shrader** together does not disclose wherein the new rights are assigned by dragging and dropping a second network object on the first network object by the use of an interactive computer screen. Official notice is taken that the drag and drop feature to assign the properties of one object to another is well known. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have dragging and dropping a second network object on the first network object by the use of an interactive computer screen because it would have an efficient communication

system that allows the network administrator to configuring network objects easily, securely and quickly from a remote secure web browser is just as important as for an administrator to assign user's rights.

24. In reference to claim 8, 18, 29, and 38, **Meyer, Dillingham, and Shrader** together discloses the method of claim 7, 17, 27, and 37. However, **Meyer, Dillingham, and Shrader** do not disclose wherein the new rights are all rights for all users and assigned by dragging a public icon and dropping the public icon on the first network object. **Smith II** discloses the method of manipulating objects by dragging and dropping icons, icons being associated with the objects (Abstract). **Smith II** also discloses a hierarchical index to a user with a private CD Exchanger and a Network Access CD Exchanger. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by **Meyer, Dillingham, and Shrader** together to drag and drop the public icon on the first network object to assign users rights because the drag and drop feature is known in the art to associate properties with one another (col. 20 lines 14-15).

25. In reference to claim 9, 19, 30, and 39, **Meyer and Dillingham** together disclose the method of claim 7, 17, 27, and 37. However, **Meyer, Dillingham, and Shrader** does not disclose wherein the new rights are subtracting all rights for all users except an assigned user to the first network object and wherein the new rights are assigned by dragging a private icon and dropping the private icon on the first network

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object. **Smith II** discloses the method of manipulating objects by dragging and dropping icons, icons being associated with the objects (Abstract). **Smith II** also discloses a hierarchical index to a user with a private CD Exchanger and a Network Access CD Exchanger. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by **Meyer, Dillingham, and Shrader** together to drag and drop the private icon on the first network object to assign users rights because the drag and drop feature is known in the art to associate properties with one another (col. 20 lines 14-15).

26. Claims 12-21 and 23-32 have similar limitations as claims 1-11; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

Conclusion

27. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

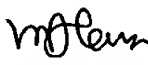
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ThuHa Nguyen whose telephone number is 703-305-7447. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (8:30am-5:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain T. Alam can be reached on 703-308-6662. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-7239 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

ThuHa Nguyen

August 15, 2003


HOSAIN T. ALAM
PRIMARY EXAMINER